

10. 1350. (Company G) instead of "Detachment"

1950."

First Lieut. Eugene E. McLean, to rank from June 10, 1850, instead of "June 26, 1850"

First Lieut. Charles C. Gilbert, to rank from June 10, 1898, instead of Oct. 1, 1898.

The 10, 1850, instead of "October 9, 1850"
 First Lieut. Parmenas T. Turley, to rank from
 June 10, 1850, instead of "October 10, 1850."
 First Lieut. George D. Brewster, to rank
 from June 28, 1850, instead of "Oct 10, 1850"
 Second Lieut. Richard W. Johnson, to rank
 June 10, 1850, instead of "June 28, 1850."
Third Regiment of Infantry.
 Major Electus Backus, to rank from June 10,
 1850, instead of "Oct 10, 1850."
 TRANSFERS AND CORRECTIONS OF DATES.
 Second Lieut. Samuel B. Holabird, from the 64
 Infantry, with the date of June 30, to the 1st In-
 fantry, with the date of June 30, to the 1st In-

Second Lieut. Thomas G. Williams, from the

Second Lieut. Thornton A. Washington, from the 5th Infantry, with the date of July 16, to the 1st Infantry, (Company F), to date from June 25, 1850.

Second Lieut. John W. Frazer, from the 5th Infantry, with the date of August 12, to the 1st Infantry, (Company F), to date from June 30, 1850.

Second Lieut. Alfred Cumming, from the 2d Infantry, with the date of August 31, to the 7th Infantry, (Company A), to date from July 16, 1850.

The officers whose dates of promotion are

V.—The officers promoted and appointed will remain in their proper regiments, companies, and stations without delay; those on detached service, or acting under special instructions, will report by letter to the commanding officers of their respective regiments and corps. By order,
R. JONES, Adjutant General.

The American Art Union.
The annual distribution of pictures, statues, and

medals and other works of art by the Americans

Art Union takes place to-morrow evening (Friday, 20th, at Tripler Hall. The list of prizes is large, amounting in number to about 1,000, and including works from our most distinguished artists, many of them of great cost and striking merit. The return to each subscriber in addition to the chance of a valuable painting, is larger than that of any previous year. Beside the splendid engraving of "Sweet Anne Page," from the celebrated painting of LESTER, an Album of five ea-

gravings in the highest style of art from popular
 - James H. Coe, Lowell, Massachusetts, Hunt

ures, by COLE, LEVITZ, WOODBRIDGE, HESTON, and EMMONDS, forming the most beautiful portfolio of its style ever issued in this country, is to be given to every subscriber, thus securing to him in return for the trifling outlay of one dollar, the value of three times that sum in actual works of art, to say nothing of the chance the general distribution. Those of our readers who have visited the gallery of the Art Union during the present season, will need no urging to register their names without delay. Those who

have not done so we recommend to lose no time

HAT FINISHERS' UNION.—Such is the title of a union of Workers in our city, organized as a corporation on the 24th ult., and which opened its store, No. 11 Park Place, four doors from Broadway, on the 11th inst. Its constitution and programme are now before us, from which we learn that this Union is composed of over One Hun-

dred Hatters (hitherto journeymen,) including

one of the first workmen in the country, who commenced with a cash capital of \$7,000, in good stock, paid up, and who mean, doing strictly cash business, to furnish as good hats as can be bought elsewhere and at as reasonable prices. It certainly is reasonable to suppose that as good workmen will be found to work for themselves as for employers, and that they will do as good work while engaged in building up a business and reputation, which are to adhere to them through all successive years as while working for a week's

wages and acquiring nothing beyond.—We ex-

part the workmen of our city, and of all cities and villages, to imitate this example in their social callings. Depend on it; there is no other mode of improving the condition of labor half so effective and so sure as this. 'Strikes can effect no lasting good; violence and outrage upon our workers and their employers are worse than useless; they are pernicious and criminal. Not War but Peace, not Anarchy but Concord, not Strike but Union, are to prove the means of La-

bor's emancipation. The Working Classes generally are laborers of Reason, Calculation

ally need habits of foresight, calculation, frugality, Self-denial, which Industrial Associations will give them, and which the wages system never will. The worker under this system has no title thought beyond pay-day, or beyond limiting his weekly expenses to his weekly earnings. It is the natural system of despotism and its degraded masses, not for a Republic, with its educated, reflecting, voting Freemen. Let us hope at the year now about to open will witness the well-considered formation of more Working-

Union.

Census of Maine.

The population of the State of Maine is 583,926; in 1890 it was 501,796. Increase, 82,000. The census of 1890 included 1875 inhabitants north of St. John river, not included in the census of 1880. The population within the present limits of the State, was:

June, 1850.....	311,066
June, 1880.....	(91,321)
Increase.....	82,000

and the ratio of increase for the whole

State, of 16.6 per cent.

It will be seen by this official statement, as published by the *Portland Advertiser*, that Maine falls far behind Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and does not maintain an equal struggle with New Hampshire, Connecticut and Vermont. This is a result which, in view of the past, we may feel mortified, but which is not unaccountable.

ral standard, being only 96 per cent. Now, if
the income falls down to 16.6 per cent.

We are forced, then, to the conclusion (concludes the *Address*) that certain branches of the *Address* for the Branch of 1842

were fast acquiring a healthy growth, are now in danger of

Tariff of 1846. We believe that no State in the Union is more deeply interested in having such modification of that tariff than Maine. Until that is effected, we shall derive but partial benefits from our railroads—our State will continue to be drained to fill up the valley of the Mississippi, and other "new worlds" with "agriculturists and consumers of manufactures, and to furnish operatives and laborers for other States in advance of our manufactures, and where some of those branches of industry must continue to be carried on and

sustained, after a fashion. But the idea of
the waterfalls of Maine, of building up

...ing the veterans of the war, by which to check the tide of emigration which has been setting against us, while the large establishments of Howell, Lawrence, &c. are staggering and strugg-